

The Hong Kong

Daily Press.

NO. 8486

日八十正年一十

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1883.

三月四日

星期四

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 3, AYRISH, British str., 814, D'Esseville, Shanghai 27th Feb. General STEENSEN & Co.

March 3, ARCHES, British bark, 450, W. Barker, Haiphong 19th February, Ballast. ODEK.

March 3, INGRADAN, German steamer, 895, T. B. Mersmann, Nagasaki 25th February, Coal. H. J. H. TRIPP.

March 3, YORKSHIRE, British steamer, 1,488, C. J. H. Arnold, Hamburg 11th December, and Singapore 22nd February, General RUSSELL & Co.

March 3, REPUBLIC, American ship, 1,293, J. H. Holmes, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 4th Jan., Coal. RUSSELL & Co.

March 3, CLAYMORE, British steamer, 1,686, W. A. Gulland, Nagasaki 26th February, Coal. RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE

3RD MARCH

Glenearn, British str., for Singapore. Signal, German str., for Hoihow. Amatida, British str., for Haiphong. San Pablo, Amer. str., for Yokohama. Alstine, German str., for Hoihow. Douglas, British str., for Swatow. Picton, German str., for Chusan.

DEPARTURES.

March 3, NAM-VIEN, British str., for Haiphong.

March 3, GLENNAUEN, British steamer, for Singapore.

March 3, GLENNAUEN, British str., for London.

March 3, SAN PABLO, Amer. str., for Francisco.

March 3, BELLEROPHON, British str., for Amy.

March 3, LYDIA, German str., for Yokohama.

March 3, BOMBAR, British str., for Europe.

March 3, AMY, British str., for Whampoa.

March 3, WANDERER, British g.b., for a cruise.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Yorkshire str., from Hamburg, &c. 71 Chinese from Singapore.

For Japanese ship, from Newcastle (N.S.W.) - Mrs. Holmes.

DEPARTED.

For Foyong str., for Shanghai. - Messrs. Pond, Rutledge, and Ross.

For San Francisco str., for Yokohama - 1 Euro. For San Francisco - Europeans and 12 Chinese.

P. & O. str., Bokhara, from Hongkong.

For Shantou - Liou, E. Druitt, Corporal W. Jernyn, Mrs. Holloman, child and much. For Panang - Mr. Low Ah Cheng. For Venize - Liou Rents. For Suez - Mr. F. S. C. Hare, D.A.C.G. For London - Surgeon-Major D. McRae. From Shanghai - For Venice - Mr. Walker. For Marseilles - Mr. Schmidt. From Yokohama - For London - Dr. J. W. and Mrs. Fisher, 5 children. For European nurses, Mrs. Ball, and Mr. E. Wright and family.

TO DEFER.

For Tefehar, str., for Yokohama. - From Hongkong - Mr. and Mrs. Chance, Messrs. McQueen and W. McQueen.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Claymore* reports left Nagasaki on the 26th February, and had fresh Northerly wind for the first part, moderate and fresh for the latter part.

The British steamer *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on the 27th February, and experienced moderate breeze and fine weather throughout. Passed four French men-of-war off Hesuan Islands on the 28th February, standing North.

The British steamer *Yo* reports left Hongkong on the 11th December, and Singapore on the 22nd February. Arrived leaving Singapore had fresh N.E. monsoon for 5 days, then to port fine weather and moderate winds and sea.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

February - ARRIVALS.

7. Hidemori Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

8. Castillo, British str., from Kobe.

9. Kamtschatka, Russ. str., from Kobe.

10. Chitose Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

11. Ingraham, German str., from Yokohama.

12. Thibet, British str., from Kobe.

13. Clara Babylon, British str., from Shanghai.

14. Nierstein, German str., from Shanghai.

15. Ingo, German str., from Shanghai.

16. Shario Maru, Jap. str., from Otaru.

17. Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

18. Gekai Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

19. Tamaura Maru, Jap. str., from Korea.

20. Dora Tully, British str., from Kobe.

21. Chitose Maru, Jap. str., from Fusan.

22. Nierstein, German str., from Shanghai.

23. Ingo, German str., from Shanghai.

24. Hidemori Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotou.

25. Chitose Maru, Jap. str., for Korea.

26. Kamtschatka, Russ. str., for Hongkong.

27. Thibet, British str., for Hongkong.

28. Teheran, British str., for Kobe.

29. Ingraham, German str., for Yokohama.

30. Castillo, British str., for Hongkong.

31. Nierstein, German str., for Kobe.

32. Ingo, German str., for Shanghai.

33. Chitose Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

34. Hidemori Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotou.

35. Ingo, German str., from Shanghai.

36. Wissmar, German str., from Shanghai.

37. Chitose Maru, British str., from Kobe.

38. Waverley, British str., from Ningpo.

39. Ingo, German str., from Kobe.

40. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

41. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

42. Androldes, British bark, for Chusan.

43. Welle, German steamer, for Shanghai.

44. Chitose Maru, Japanese bark, for Kobe.

45. Nierstein, German str., for Shanghai.

46. Ingo, German str., for Shanghai.

47. Ingo, German str., for Shanghai.

48. Wissmar, German steamer, for Shanghai.

49. Kaimon Kai, Jap. corv. for Jinchuan.

50. Ingo, German steamer, for Shanghai.

51. Dora Tully, British str., for Hongkong.

52. Clara Babylon, British str., for Amy.

53. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

54. VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

7. Newport, ... Oct. 24

8. Birulan Wood, ... Nov. 1

9. New City, ... New York, ... Nov. 12

10. Hindostan, ... Cuxhaven, ... Nov. 13

11. H.M.S. Ammon, Plymouth, ... Nov. 19

12. J. V. Troop, ... New York, ... Nov. 25

13. D. Bishop, ... London, ... Dec. 1

14. R. W. N. Bain, ... Cardiff, ... Dec. 12

15. Bantam (a.), ... Glasgow, ... Dec. 16

16. Highland Chief, ... Cardiff, ... Dec. 22

17. Nestor (a.), ... Cardiff, ... Jan. 8

18. Mosser (a.), ... London, ... Jan. 9

19. Glengowrie (a.), ... London, ... Jan. 10

20. G. R. G. Goulet, ... London, ... Jan. 10

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND
DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGISTS' SURGICALS,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS RECEIVED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 121

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of the publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATH.

On the 27th ultimo, on board the Hospital ship *Manasseh*, Parrot Dove, of Port Glasgow, Scotland, in the Ordnance Store Department, aged 45 years. [483]

Chp Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4TH, 1886.

WHAT wholesale massacres, disgusting barbarities, misrule from which anarchy has been begotten, and serious interference with the trade and good order of British Burma have failed to do, the reported Treaty between France and Burma bids fair to accomplish. The fear of the rise of foreign influence at the court of Mandalay seems at last to have averted the British Government from their culpable apathy and indifference to the progress of affairs in Upper Burma. So long as King Tzetsaw was merely executed or poisoned his relatives off by the hundred, so long as he confined himself to the massacre of hundreds of innocent persons on suspicion of their being disaffected to himself, and so long as his tyranny only had the effect of fueling British territory with thousands of indigent refugees, he had no cause to fear intervention from Calcutta. He could safely fly the British Indian Government, and be as insolent as he pleased. Indeed there seemed to this bloodthirsty and arrogant young tyrant no limit to which he could not go without inviting remonstrance from the Government of the Kaiser-i-Hind. The infamous massacre in the Gaol at Mandalay elicited no sign of action, and even the seizure of Bhamo by Chinese Shans, the climax of the disorders to which Upper Burma has so long been a prey, might also have failed to compel intervention from India. But a Treaty with France, and the establishment of a French Consulate in Mandalay! This would appear to have been the last straw; the patient British camel can endure no more. So at least it is rumoured, and the despatch of Admiral Sir W. Hayward's flagship *Euryalus* and the sloop *Dragon* to Rangoon would seem to bear out the report that the British Government has at last resolved to impose a check upon King Tzetsaw. It has been stated in one paper that a British Resident will again be stationed at Mandalay, and the King will be taken under protection, but we hope that this course will not be adopted. It is all very well to govern by means of Resident in states where the puppet monarch is well affected to Great Britain and the people are amenable, but it is a dangerous experiment in the case of a crafty and treacherous barbarian like King Tzetsaw. The fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British Political Agent at Cabul, a few years ago ought to be a warning and a lesson to the British Government for the future. No Resident at Mandalay would be safe without the protection of a considerable military guard, and any outrage committed upon him would render necessary further interference, involve us in a war, and ultimately compel annexation. In the case of Upper Burma, it will be the only wise policy to apply the most drastic remedy first, and then save effusion of blood, while avertting possible political entanglements. King Tzetsaw is a hopeless case; he can be converted neither into a pliable puppet nor a genuine friend. He is utterly, unconsciously in his treatment of his unhappy subjects, would resent all interference by a Resident, and be perpetually plotting against him. Nor is there any reason to hope that another scion of the House of Alomar would prove more tractable or reliable. A new broom—the Meingon Prince, for instance—might sweep clean for a time, but no dependence could be placed upon his sincerity, and he might eventually develop into a more troublesome because more capable despot than Tzetsaw. The British Government maintained a Residency at Mandalay until the death of Mr. Shaw in June, 1878, but we believe no successor to that gentleman was appointed, probably because it was found he was powerless to check the King's vicious excesses, and the British Government would not give the sanction to his proceeding that the presence of a Resident at his capital would appear to confer. If the Residency be revived, it will be in order to limit the power of the King, and this check would go all the way despite that he would never rest until he had succeeded in freeing himself from it. It is clear, therefore, that the best and cheapest course is to annex Upper Burma and incorporate it with the provinces now forming British Burma. The only opposition to be expected would be from King Tzetsaw's officials and troops, and many of these might doubtless be disarmed by a proclamation setting forth that the mission of the invaders was to restore order and security in the country and to deliver the people from oppression. The Burmese people would wel-

come British rule with eager satisfaction, and the Shans and Kachin would cease to trouble the borders, as they are avowedly only in arms in order to overthrow the tyranny of the King. The political importance of the step recommended is too obvious to need comment. The difference to India of a prosperous and united Burma, and a divided country in part of which French influence might eventually preponderate, would be simply incalculable. It is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin fully appreciates the gravity of the crisis—for a crisis has been reached in the history of British relations with Burma—and is prepared to act with energy and decision. Left to act on his own judgment, there could be little doubt that the present able and sagacious Viceroy would adopt the course which prudence and foresight point out as the most effective method of dealing with the Burma question, but it is an open secret that even that high official is controlled by telegraph from Downing Street, and has little discretion allowed him. It is just possible, however, that the terrible blunders that have marked the foreign policy of the Gladstone Administration, and the critical position to which they have brought them may induce the Premier to authorise vigorous measures being adopted in Burma. We shall await with interest the development of their policy.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

H.M. composite sloop *Wanderer*, Commander *W. G. Denison*, left here yesterday for a cruise.

The Rangoon *Gazette* of the 11th February says—We learn that a French man-of-war is directly expected here with an ambassador to the Court of Mandalay.

The British steamer *Azoy*, which arrived here yesterday morning from Shanghai, reports having passed four French men-of-war on the 26th ultimo, off Hainan Islands, standing to the North.

THE FRENCH AT CHINHAI.

NINGPO, 3rd March. One of the French gunboats at Chinhai has been damaged and has left. Three others remain outside.

REVIEWS.

Atrium der Geschichte China's seit seines Entstehung. Nach chinesischen Quellen übersetzt und bearbeitet. Von SIGMUND RITTER von FARS, Kais. Chin. Beamt der Sondergesandtschaft. Wien, Hongkong, Shanghai, 1884.

This is a sketch of the history of China, written in German, by Herr von Fries, an officer of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs Service, who dedicates this first fruit of his literary labours to the Crown Prince of Austria, Archduke Rudolph.

The book is well up and typographically well arranged, the Chinese letters being clearly legible, and the Chinese characters being well explained.

The first business was the election of a Committee, and those members of last year's Committee who are at present in the colony were re-elected, with power to add to their number if necessary.

The next question was the matter of penalties imposed on various events upon the winners of the race, and a considerable amount of time was spent in discussing the matter, and it was decided that the case of meetings in previous years.

Mr. Trop was again voted to the chair.

The first business was the election of a Committee, and those members of last year's Committee who are at present in the colony were re-elected, with power to add to their number if necessary.

The next question was the matter of penalties imposed on various events upon the winners of the race, and a considerable amount of time was spent in discussing the matter, and it was decided that the case of meetings in previous years.

Mr. Wagner proposed as another amendment that man who has been winner at home or elsewhere of any similar events to those which are competing in Hongkong, should be placed on the same footing as winners of races in this colony.

Mr. Denison seconded Mr. Hazlill's proposal.

Mr. F. A. HAZLILL made the first proposition, viz., that in future all penalties on previous winners should be abolished.

The CHAIRMAN thought that would have the effect of鼓励ing out a great many competitors.

Mr. Denison seconded Mr. Hazlill's proposal.

Mr. F. A. HAZLILL proposed as another amendment that the previous penalties should stand with the addition of a penalty for winners in the 100 yards—100—penalty which has not been imposed for the past two or three years.

Mr. C. A. CORNELL proposed as another amendment that the previous penalties should stand with the addition of a penalty for winners in the 100 yards—100—penalty which has not been imposed for the past two or three years.

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of his story, that Mr. Innes urged him to publish an account of his pseudo-native land. This he undertook to do before he had been two months in London, and so great was the curiosity excited on the subject that the first edition (1703) was sold off before it appeared. That the book carried conviction to the minds of all those who read it, is due to the fact that a man of education was quickly called for, and yet it is difficult to understand how any one can have been duped by its contents. With a curious obstinacy, Psalmusmaranhae reiterated in its pages every statement he had previously made, however wildly improbable. The story of the sacrifice of 18,000 boys a year is there deliberately repeated, as well as the Jewish sacrifice which cost him Lord Pembroke his life. The book in which this was written by one well acquainted with Jewish and Greek history is obvious on every page, and the thin disguise under which some of the names of Greek origin are called in is themselves enough to arouse suspicion.

The work opens with the adventures of a Chinaman named Merryysallus, who, when early in life at the Court of Japan, calls to mind the history of the Court of the Conqueror. Unlike his predecessor, however, Merryysallus, maddened by the Emperor and Empress and seized the throne. He then turned his attention towards Formosa, and under false pretences took the island by means of a large army, which he landed in "great litters carried by two elephants, which held 30 or 40 men apiece." Next follows a code of laws which has nothing inherently improbable in it. The author, however, means as is described in these Tables, as it is set above in the Tables marked with a minus (-) sign below. The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (-) sign below. The Water-Lettered Spring-Tides, and should be above.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Records)	
March 3rd	62
Temperature—10 A.M.	64
Temperature—1 P.M.	65
Temperature—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Temperature—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	66
Temperature—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	66
Temperature—Midnight (Wet bulb)	69

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

4TH TO 10TH MARCH, 1885.	
LOW WATER.	HIGH WATER.
1 P.M. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height Hongkong Mean Time.
W. 4 11 17	1 1/2
Th. 5 12 18	3 9
F. 6 13 19	2 0
Sat. 7 14 20	3 8
M. 8 15 21	1 4
Fu. 9 16 22	2 6
10 17 23	3 6

The height of tides referred to in these Tables is that of the Mean Tide, determined in 1881, at the Observatory of the Victoria Naval Yard, at the time of the Spring Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables referred, as 4.5 feet above the heights in the Tables marked with a minus (-) sign below. The Water-Lettered Spring-Tides, and should be above.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

2nd March, 1885, at 4 P.M.

STATION	Wind	Clouds	Humidity	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Hongkong	SW. 18.0	88	55	5	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 16.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 15.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 14.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 13.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 12.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 11.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 10.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 9.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 8.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 7.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 6.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 5.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 4.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 3.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 2.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 1.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 0.0	82	55	—	—	—	—

The Barometer has fallen. Gradually remain slight. The temperature and humidity have risen. The weather is now at all stations.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd March, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th March, 1885, at 4 P.M.

STATION	Wind	Clouds	Humidity	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Hongkong	SW. 18.0	88	55	5	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 16.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 15.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 14.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 13.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 12.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 11.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 10.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 9.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 8.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 7.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 6.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 5.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 4.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 3.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 2.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 1.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 0.0	82	55	—	—	—	—

The Barometer has fallen. Gradually remain slight. The temperature and humidity have risen. The weather is now at all stations.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd March, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

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Hongkong	SW. 10.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 9.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 8.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 7.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 6.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 5.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 4.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 3.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 2.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 1.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 0.0	82	55	—	—	—	—

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Hongkong	SW. 11.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 10.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 9.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 8.0	82	55	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	SW. 7.0	82	55	—			

EXTRACT

A PANTOMIME REVERIE.
By E. E. PELLEW.
Little far by who suspended,
Shimmering with electric light,
When the brilliant scene is ended,
Dost thou fade into the night?
When thy tiny wings are folded,
That in gossamer were spread,
Into human clay now moulded,
Is thy starry garment shed?
Does the transformation splendour
Change into a dingy room?
Can the realms of light engender
Such a fading candle's glow?

Once a week from treasury basket
A little shower of silver rain
Dropped into her mother's basket
Brings a change of scene again.
For transformed, the rusty into
With a cheerful freight gleams,
The cauldle is no longer single,
And the modest copper gleams.
Ay! the smile that gilds her beauty
In those mimic worlds above
Is a ray of home and duty
Kindled by the sun of love.
Little humble broad-provider,
Light of mother's poor, hard life,
May no blessing be denied her
In that pure and lovely strife!

And methinks that when appearing
In our transformation scene,
Her voice will surely find a hearing,
And her wings a denchess when

Christmas Number of The Illustrated Sporting and
Domestic News

THE JEWS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

We paid our first visit to the Central Asian Jews, in Tashkent. At the synagogue in the Russian quarter, I presented my letter as an introduction, and asked whether they had any ancient manuscripts; but so far were they from having antiquities that their writing appeared almost new. I had rarely before entered a synagogue so clean and gay. The walls had been newly whitewashed and ornamented with native painting, and though there was no service going on, there were several men and boys reading. They manifested the utmost interest in my letter, but had nothing of ecclesiastical interest to show, whereupon I discovered that we had been brought to the new synagogues of the European Jews, most of whom had come to Turkistan as soldiers, and on their discharge had preferred to settle in Tashkent rather than go back to Russia. We drove therefore to Asiatic Tashkent to seek the meeting-place of the Asiatic Jews; and after going as far as the *trouche*, or calman, could take us by reason of the narrowness and miserable paving of the streets, we took to our feet, and passing through narrow lanes and alleys came into a small yard. On one side was a miserable shed with a lean-to roof of poles hatched over, whilst under, and all around sat a crowd of people. It is customary on Friday evening for the Jews to assemble in the synagogue, which in the service is compared to a bridgehouse, to welcome the coming in of the Sabbath, beautifully figured as a bride, and on Sunday evening they gather to bid the Sabbath farewell. Whether on the present occasion it was this Sabbath, a service regular or something of a less formal character, I am not sure; but so surprised did they appear at our sudden visit, and above all, so curious to being speedily concluded, all crowded around. I was taken, with my interpreter, to an adjacent shop, where within still narrower limits under a straw roof, a number of grave and reverend elders were assembled, sitting on the ground and praying or reading, and intoning. This struck me as a remarkable sight by reason of the magnificence countenances of some of the old men. With their huge turbans of spotless white, and Oriental flowing robes, they reminded me of the typical Israelites. The Jews of Central Asia, like the Suts, shave their heads, except that they leave a lock falling in a curl from each temple. This patch of hair is left uncut in obedience to the Levitical injunction. "Neither shall thou mar the corners of the beard," which by transintelligible, though it is not so patent how they evade the other command, "They shall not make baldness upon their head," for this appears to be the very thing they do. They received my visit with evident pleasure; and both showed me their copy of the law, ornamented with silver and precious stones, and permitted me to look into the cupboard containing their books. There having no synagogue, together with the poverty and ill-furnished condition of their place of prayer, was explained to a large extent by the fact that almost all the Jews in Tashkent are shopkeepers only, as also by the oppositions to which they were subject under the Khan of Khokand before the Russian occupation.

AN INTELLIGENT Jew came to our house to buy copies of the Old Testament. I took the opportunity to ask him concerning the Jews in Central Asia, who, he said, were descended from Judah and Benjamin, the two tribes dispersed over Europe and Asia, whereas the ten tribes he thought were dwelling "beyond China." In Khokand he said there were from two to three hundred thousand born on the spot, and from three to four hundred sojourners, mostly merchants, manufacturers and drugmen. I expressed surprise that they had no regular synagogue, but he explained that in fact under similar restrictions to those from which their brethren in Balkan still suffered, they could not enter the country to wear a turban, and allowed only a black calico cap for the head, and a piece of string for a girdle; and though they were compelled to pay double taxes, as compared with the natives, yet if a Jew were insulted, or even beaten by a Moschomedan, he could claim no redress. On reaching Samarkand, the ancient capital of Tamerlane, which until a few years ago was in the possession of the Emir of Balkan, we found the Jews in large numbers and in a more flourishing condition. Nor had we been many hours there before we made the acquaintance of one of them. He was on the official staff of interpreters, and General Koroloff, the acting governor of the province, would have sent him with us for our guide about the town, only that we had arrived during the Feast of Tabernacles, when work might not be done. The Jew, therefore explained that he could not drive us with us even to Tamerlane's tomb, which was not far distant from the palace where we were staying, though his conscience was sufficiently elastic to allow of his walking there. We accordingly set out, and he told us on the way how much more strict in keeping their law are the Asiatic than European Jews. He left us on our return from the famous tomb, and then went off to make arrangements with a fellow Israelite, Raphael Moses Kalandaroff, at whose house we might see how they kept the Feast of Tabernacles. On the afternoon of the same day we found in the court or garden of Moses a cotton tent erected, out of which nothing might be eaten for seven days. Here I presented the Lord Mayor's letter, and the introduction of a Moscow rabbi, received at once a welcome, and was invited to eat. The ancient law directed (Lev. xxi. 39-44)

Neh. viii. 14-16) that the people should dwell in huts, which is interpreted to mean still that the roof, if not the sides, should be of branches, but these would not be easily obtained in sufficient quantity in Samarkand, and I am under the impression that those not even the roof was so formed. My host, however, had remembered the injunction of the law in providing at least "the fruit of good trees," if not "olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and willows of the brook." Perhaps these latter were represented by the date leafy decorations over our heads in the form of a large framework, something like a chandelier, from which we hung apples, quinces and saffron flowers, while on the carpeted floor were spread parched peas, pistachio nuts, grapes, peaches and apples, as well as mulots and carrot pies, and round apricot and plum kernels. There was in, and knowing down set upon their branches, but not cross-legged, round the four walls of the tent. Two days later we called on the Rabbi, who was still keeping the fast in his tabernacle, where he received us. I was glad to make inquiries of him respecting his people. He said there were 2,500 Israelites living in 400 houses in Samarkand. A piece of traditional information he gave us was that Samarkand had been destroyed seven times, and that therein had perished 23,000 Kohanim Jews, these having a separate cemetery from the Israelites. The lane was said to have brought from Meshed seven families of Jews, whose descendants were still living at Balkan and Samarkand. But these stories were very much of the nature of "idle tales," for the rabbi said that the Jews had not been in Samarkand more than a century, and he added that they were from the tribes of Reuben, Issachar, and Zebulon.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1885.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE)
ROYAL OCEANIC, pp. 1-300. £5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, pp. 710. £3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is in much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORYS FOR,

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The Indies' Directory Nagasaki.
Military Forces (Hiroshima).
Osaka.

MACAO—Tokio.

CHINA—Yokohama.

Patkoi Niigata.

Hokkaido Whampoa.

THIS PHILIPPINES—
Canton Manila.

Swatow Cebu.

Amoy Tolo.

Taifoo Sanawak.

Lebanon British North Borneo.

Wuchow Saigon.

Ningpo Cambodia.

Chinkiang Hainan.

Wuhu Tavon.

Kinkiang Quinhon.

TOKYO—
Ishang Haiphong.

Chungking Hanoi.

Chefoo Taku.

SIAM—Bangkok Tientsin.

STRaits Settlements Singapore.

Penang Malacca.

COCHIN CHINA—
Juchuan Johore.

Fusan Sungai Ujong.

Yenan Salangor.

VADIVOSTOK—
NAVAL SQUADRONS—
British German United States.

SHIENH—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of P. & O. S. N. Co. China & Manilla S. S. Co.

Messrs. Marthins Siemens & Co.

I. & C. M. S. B. Co. Indo-China N. Co. South Oriental S. S. Co.

Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast Steamers.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of ELEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED, AND FIFTY-FIVE FOREIGNERS arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

INSURANCES.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Underwriters are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European

Properties, etc., 1/4% Net per Annum.

On First-class Goldows, &c., 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Second-class, 1/4% Net per Annum.

On Third-class, 1/2% Net per Annum.

On Second-class China, 1/2% Net per Annum.